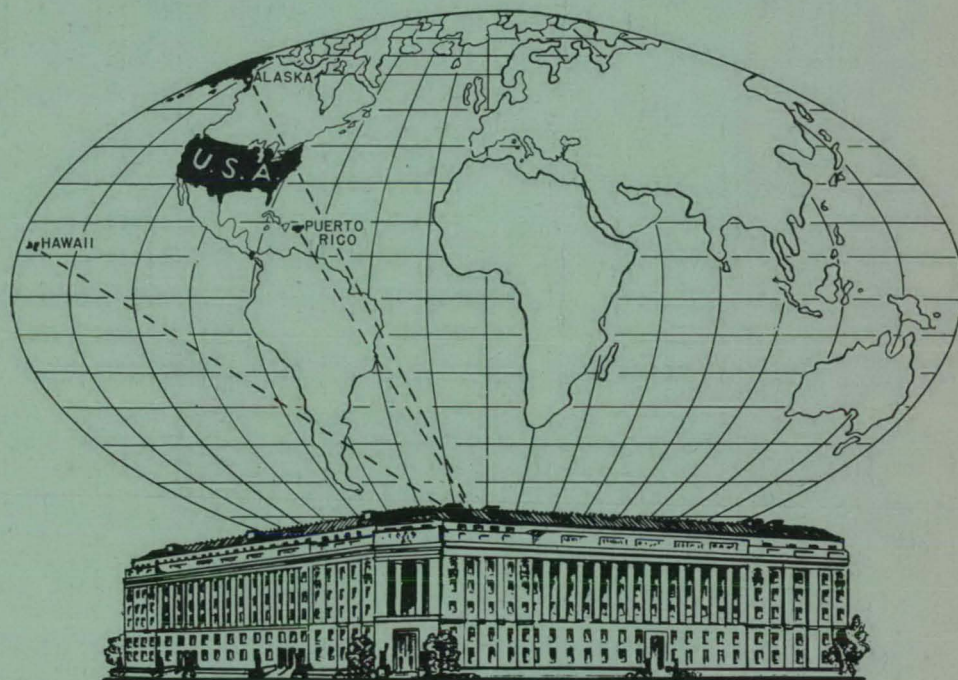


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1941

*December*



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10

No. 12

Federal Bureau Of Investigation  
United States Department Of Justice  
*John Edgar Hoover, Director*



The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.



**FBI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein are of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice each month. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.



John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

CHRISTMAS - 1941

Christmas with all of its pleasant and poignant memories, will soon be with us again. For most Americans this Christmas should be a day of thanksgiving, thankful that we are still a free people; thankful that we have free speech; thankful that we have a free press and a right to work and play as we might choose.

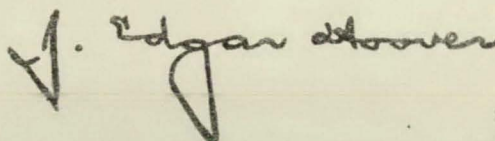
So many peoples of this earth have been robbed of these personal privileges during the past two years, that we, as a Nation, cannot help feeling proud that our forefathers passed on to us not just a parchment of independence--not just a parchment of laws formulated by men of wisdom and termed a Constitution--they gave us far more than this. They passed down to us their blood, the blood of the Puritan, the frontiersman, the pioneer, the fighter, the nobleman and the commoner. These bloods have been fused into one blood and that blood is "typed" - AMERICAN. Without the fusion of all the noble bloods that now flow through the hearts of every true American, the documents earned at Concord and Trenton would be nothing more than nobly framed scraps of paper.

It has been necessary in the past, and it might be necessary in the future, to defend these documents with force of arms, and if that is necessary, every American, appreciative of the freedom we now enjoy, will do his or her part.

During the past two years of the national emergency, the courage of our forefathers has surged forth again to let the world know that America will stand forever as an independent and free Nation and no men have done more in these National Defense efforts than the men of law enforcement.

Our sacrifices have been great and they may be greater, but when I think of Americans moving to and fro with the reckless abandon of youth, free to follow those pursuits in which they find happiness, I feel that every American has much to be thankful for this Christmas. There is no nation on earth today whose citizens have a greater right to feel proud of their citizenship than those of the United States of America.

As this is the last issue before the close of the year 1941, I want to take this opportunity, on behalf of the FBI, to extend Holiday Greetings to each and every police officer reading this Bulletin, and to express appreciation for the able cooperation rendered throughout 1941.



Director



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



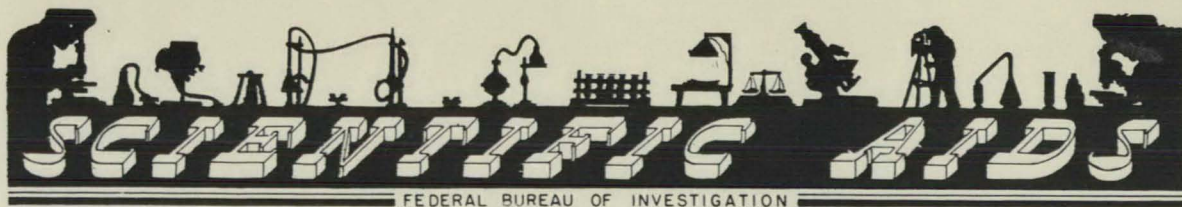
*John Edgar Hoover, Director*



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HUMBLY RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME, I DO VOW THAT I SHALL ALWAYS CONSIDER THE HIGH CALLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BE AN HONORABLE PROFESSION, THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED BY ME AS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. I RECOGNIZE FULLY MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEFEND THE RIGHT, TO PROTECT THE WEAK, TO AID THE DISTRESSED, AND TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN PUBLIC DUTY AND IN PRIVATE LIVING. I ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH MY ASSIGNMENTS TO REPORT FACTS AND TO TESTIFY WITHOUT BIAS OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION, AND TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION, COMING TO MY KNOWLEDGE BY VIRTUE OF MY POSITION, AS A SACRED TRUST, TO BE USED SOLELY FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME OF SEEKING TO PREVENT CRIME, OF FINDING THE FACTS OF LAW VIOLATIONS AND OF APPREHENDING FUGITIVES AND CRIMINALS, I SHALL GIVE MY LOYAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AND SHALL ALWAYS BE EQUALLY ALERT IN STRIVING TO ACQUIT THE INNOCENT AND TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS, I SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN UNLAWFUL AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES BUT SHALL PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF MY OFFICE WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT FAVOR, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. AT NO TIME SHALL I DISCLOSE TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON ANY FACT, TESTIMONY, OR INFORMATION IN ANY PENDING MATTER COMING TO MY OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF EXISTING OR PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL BODIES EITHER TO FAVOR OR TO DISFAVOR ANY PERSON OR ISSUE. WHILE OCCUPYING THE STATUS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SUBSEQUENT THERETO, I SHALL NOT SEEK TO BENEFIT PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION. I AM AWARE OF THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF MY OFFICE AND IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES I SHALL, AS A MINISTER, SEEK TO SUPPLY COMFORT, ADVICE AND AID TO THOSE WHO MAY BE IN NEED OF SUCH BENEFITS; AS A SOLDIER, I SHALL WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MY COUNTRY, OF ITS LAWS, AND OF ITS PRINCIPLES; AND AS A PHYSICIAN, I SHALL SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE CRIMINAL PARASITE WHICH PREYS UPON OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWFUL PROCESSES OF OUR BODY POLITIC. I SHALL STRIVE TO BE BOTH A TEACHER AND A PUPIL IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. AS A LAWYER, I SHALL ACQUIRE DUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF MY DOMAIN AND SEEK TO PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN THE MAJESTY AND DIGNITY OF THE LAW; AS A SCIENTIST IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOR TO LEARN ALL PERTINENT TRUTH ABOUT ACCUSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHICH COME TO MY LAWFUL KNOWLEDGE; AS AN ARTIST, I SHALL SEEK TO USE MY SKILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING EACH ASSIGNMENT A MASTERPIECE; AS A NEIGHBOR, I SHALL BEAR AN ATTITUDE OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND COURTEOUS RESPECT TO ALL CITIZENS; AND AS AN OFFICER, I SHALL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MY DUTY, MY ORGANIZATION, AND MY COUNTRY. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME, AND WILL CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO COOPERATE WITH AND PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL REGULARLY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBLIGATION.





## OPTICS IN SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE\*

The maintenance of our National Defense and the preservation of our internal security has increased the quantity of work that is being performed by the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. To meet the increase and influx of investigations arising from sabotage and espionage activities, the Laboratory has available numerous pieces of equipment and precision instruments that will aid in the advancement of this purpose. The Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, being a service organization, offering assistance willingly in all matters involving scientific crime detection, presents itself to the cause of doing all in its power to analyze and solve, limit and prevent any criminal activities which are injurious to this country's internal security.

The Laboratory staff is made up of many men, each one a specialist in a particular branch of science. The forensic applications of petrography, metallurgy, chemistry, serology, toxicology, spectrography, physics, firearms identification and document identification are numerous and they form the basis of the work of the Laboratory specialists in the respective fields. Needless to say, optical equipment is not found lacking. Optical instruments are probably used more frequently than any other type of instrument. Optical instruments, because of their ability to reveal characteristics minute in size and many times significant in nature from the standpoint of criminal work, and to expose other characteristics which cannot be observed with the human eye and which cannot be detected by equipment of another nature, are a necessity in a scientific crime detection laboratory. As an example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Detection Laboratory in recent years has been equipped with some of the most modern developments in the optical field such as the spectrograph, the densitometer and high powered magnifying equipment.

The petrographer, for example, using the petrographic microscope, which is equipped with a universal stage for mounting and observing the specimen and which is provided with an auxiliary source of polarized light, determines the optical characteristics of soils, minerals, dirt and debris. The refractive properties, the axial properties of crystals, the polarizing properties, the crystalline form, if any, and the cleavage of

\*Reprint of a treatise prepared by Walter G. Driscoll of the staff of the FBI Technical Laboratory at the invitation of the Optical Society of America and read by him before the members attending the 26th Annual Meeting of the Optical Society of America, New York, New York, on October 24, 1941.



the substance being examined; all of these characteristics can be determined optically. Consequently, in scientific criminal examinations of this type, in which comparisons of samples are desired, a great significance is attributed to the optical characteristics which are observed by the petrographer. Many times, accurate measurements relative to the indices of refraction of particles of soil, crystals, minerals or glass are extremely pertinent. To assure high accuracy in this type of analysis, a double variation method of determining the index of refraction is employed. The double variation method makes use of two methods of varying the index of a liquid, namely by changing the temperature of the oil and by changing the wavelength of the light used as an illuminating source. Therefore, if a crystal or a particular piece of glass, submitted as evidence, is to be examined in order to compare it with other specimens or simply to determine its index of refraction for identification purposes, the double variation method is applied and accurate determinations of the indices of the crystal or of the glass can be made.

In many petrographic cases, specimens of oils and grease are submitted for examination in order to determine if there are any foreign materials or abrasives present. The oil cup with the oil contained therein or the catch-pan from a disrupted piece of machinery might be submitted for investigation. The foreign materials present are first separated from the oil by centrifuging and then the residue is analyzed to determine the abrasive nature of the material. The abrasives recovered may be compared with known abrasives maintained for comparison purposes in the laboratory or with abrasives obtained from particular sources in the plant or in the immediate neighborhood of the disrupted machine. By this method oftentimes it is possible to localize the source of the contamination and the destruction. Consequently, the petrographer finds innumerable applications of optics in his particular field.

Metallurgy also figures significantly in the analysis of cases involving sabotage and suspected sabotage. Evidence which is concerned with the disruption of machinery by fracturing vitally important equipment or machine parts, with the dismembering of wire cables and so forth to cause failure and fracture of the cable when a strain is placed upon it, with the effect produced by the existence of metallic fragments of a foreign nature in lubricating systems, bearings and other moving parts of machinery; examinations of this type receive the scientific consideration of the metallurgist.

To metallurgically analyze a particular specimen and to compare it with other specimens which may lead to the uncovering of the saboteur or saboteurs, cross sections and longitudinal sections of the specimens are mounted so that their crystalline structures may be observed. The sectional mountings when observed with the metallurgical microscope, employing vertical illumination, usually will reveal the similarity or dissimilarity between the specimens that are being compared. Also the nature of the industrial treatments which were initially employed in the manufacture of the specimen as well as the functions, principally the stresses and strains, that the specimen was made to perform as a component



part of a machine, may be evident to the metallurgist after an examination of the characteristics of the sectional mountings.

A case arises in my mind which depicts the representative type of work that this section is doing in National Defense. A tractor which was manufactured in a plant in the Midwest was exported to Melbourne, Australia. When it was received in that city a large deposit of fine iron granules was found in the oil pan. It was stated that the tractor's timing gear, crankshaft and bearings had been ruined by the granules, and it was believed that an act of sabotage had been committed. A quantity of similar iron granules were discovered around the oil level gauge sleeve of the tractor, adhering under paint which had hardened. Inasmuch as the paint was applied in the United States, these granules must have been present prior to the exportation of the tractor. The tractor in question was valued at \$5,000.00 and was of the type which some foreign governments, principally Great Britain and Australia, have converted into armored tanks for military purposes. A metallurgical examination was made and the samples were revealed to be white cast iron. The polished sections of the above specimens revealed them to be composed of cementite and pearlite with no graphite plates such as occur in grey cast iron. White cast iron is extremely hard and brittle. Because of this hardness, it was suggested that it may possibly be used as an abrasive. Further investigations were carried out in this country following leads revealed by the Laboratory examination.

The metallurgical section of the Laboratory often works in conjunction with another section, namely the spectrographic section. This section is equipped with several microscopes with auxiliary oculars and objectives to control the desired magnification of the specimens, a medium quartz spectrograph, an absorption spectrograph, a comparator micrometer and a comparator densitometer. In the last decade, it has become evident in the Laboratory that many advantages might arise, with regard to crime and its scientific detection, if informative and accurate analyses of paint samples, usually minute in size, could be performed. These examinations are carried out almost exclusively by the spectrographic section of the Laboratory and they constitute probably one of the most numerous examinations conducted spectrographically. However, it should be pointed out that many other types of metallic specimens are examined by this section parallel to and in conjunction with a metallurgical examination or a tool marks examination. A tool marks examination is an examination in which an attempt is made to affirm or deny that a particular tool mark, for example a jimmy mark on a window frame, was produced by a particular tool or in the example referred to, a particular jimmy. A spectrographic examination of any material adhering to the tool is made to determine if it is or is not similar to the material or painted object which was marked. Or then again, burrs or loose metallic particles from the tool may be deposited on the marked object and in this case the deposited metal and the metal of the tool are compared spectrographically.

The primary advantages of the spectrographic method over other non-optical methods are: First, that only a very small sample of the evidence is used, the remainder being available for court presentation;



second, that the examination can be carried out with great speed and accuracy; third, that the instrument is so sensitive that elements and impurities present in extremely small quantities are readily detectable; fourth, that a complete record of the material burned is registered on the photographic plate and also that this photograph is admissible as evidence in a court of law.

The spectrograph was employed a short time ago in the analysis of some one hundred and seventy-six hacksaw blades submitted as evidence involved in damage to a Navy experimental aeroplane in the Curtiss Aeroplane Division, New York. Submitted along with these blades was one forty-five degree, one-inch hose ell aluminum alloy fitting which was used in the direct feeding unit from the ship's gasoline tanks to the carburetor. During the assembling of the flight motor of this plane, it was discovered that this fitting had been tampered with. A hacksaw blade had apparently been used to cut the seventh thread of the fitting for the purpose of weakening its tensile strength and to cause serious damage to the ship either before or after it was placed into flight.

There were also forwarded to the Laboratory numerous hacksaw blades which were secured from the employees in the experimental section of the plant. A spectrographic examination of the teeth of these blades limited the search for the destructive blade from 176 to 17 blades. Seventeen of the blades, spectrographically were shown to have elements on them which were similar to the elements in the aluminum alloy fitting which had been tampered with. This limitation of hacksaw blades and suspects significantly simplified the criminal investigation.

Another interesting case that was handled spectrographically was the case of the wreck of a streamliner passenger train. This train was proceeding westward and the point of derailment was just east of a steel girder bridge over a river. The members of the train and field crews advised that they saw nothing unusual along the tracks in that vicinity. Following the wreck, it was observed that one of the rails had been bent in, and spiked in that position. This bent rail was then painted to disguise the bent section as the train would be approaching the break in the rail. Being night and the light on the front of the train being on, the reflection from the bright steel rails would ordinarily indicate to the engineer that the track was displaced from its proper path. By painting the rail, the reflection from that section of the rail was removed and indications of the displaced rail were not apparent. A claw bar, spike maul, track wrench, jack handle, a small roll of wire and two zipper jackets were found in the bottom of a five-foot water hole, approximately 900 feet from the bridge. In the opinion of experienced railroad men this act was committed by experienced men in this type of work; basing their opinion on the location selected for the derailment, on the fact that the derailer was arranged on the outside of the curve, and on the fact that the rail displacement was effected in such a manner so as not to interfere with the operation of an automatic block signal in that vicinity. Subsequently, a cap from a paint can was found at the scene and this was also submitted to the Laboratory. Spectrographically it was possible to state that the paint removed from the track, smears



of paint on the zipper jackets, and the paint on the paint can cover were all similar in composition. A comparison was made with some known paint samples submitted by the Con-Ferro Paint and Varnish Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and this paint was revealed to be similar in color and composition to the paint previously submitted. However, this company's record did not indicate that this can of paint had been sold in the locality of the wreck.

All efforts to trace the buyer of such a can of paint have failed and photographs of the two zipper jackets were printed and exhibited in post offices throughout the country with the request that any person knowing the owner or owners of the jackets furnish that information to interested authorities. The interesting point about the case is the success encountered with the spectrograph in the analysis of paint specimens even though the sample is extremely small as was the sample removed from the two jackets. It is also pointed out that if at any time paint specimens possess definite layer structures, photomicrographs and photographic comparisons of the sequence of colors are made on color film.

Since destruction to person and property can be committed in innumerable ways, one can appreciate that many cases arise which require the specific attention of an expert in chemistry, toxicology, or serology. Although cases which are considered by the toxicological and serological sections of the Laboratory are not usually concerned with National Defense, it is pointed out as a matter of interest only, that these sections utilize the optical equipment in the Laboratory whenever the specific occasion demands it. The serological section has occasion to use their microspectrophotometer routinely in the identification of blood by the observation of the absorption bands of oxyhemoglobin.

The chemist, or more specifically the microchemist, finds the binocular microscope a necessity in investigations dealing with sabotage and espionage. The microchemist, when working with small bits of evidence, many times must observe the chemical and colorimetric tests being performed under the microscope. Furthermore, the application of colorimetry is in itself, an extensive and important application of optics in forensic chemistry.

Probably one of the most interesting types of chemical cases which has arisen in importance with the increase of sabotage and espionage activities in this country, is the case involving destruction caused by spilling or placing acids or other destructive chemicals in or on equipment being produced under the defense program. To determine the chemical employed and to observe the nature of the surface destruction as well as to make sample tests with suspected chemicals while in the process of their destruction, requires unlimited effort and acute and persistent observation under the microscope. Much success has been encountered along these lines and it is evident that this success is due in great part to the optical equipment which facilitates the work of the specialist.

Much more directly concerned with the general topic of this paper is the work and investigations which are carried on in the firearms



section of the Laboratory. National Defense work is an important phase of the work of these specialists and consequently it receives expeditious attention, utilizing at all times equipment which is available and necessary. Several comparison microscopes are at hand for visual work or for making photographs for record purposes. Also several wide-field binocular microscopes, which are extremely useful for the examination of bullets, powders, cartridge cases and the like, are available. The most recent addition to the equipment of the firearms section is a toolmaker's microscope for the accurate measurement of striations, depressions, and scratches on bullets and cartridge cases as well as for the applications that it will have in tool marks examinations.

The document section and a subdivision of it which has developed enormously since the defense emergency, namely, the cryptographic section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory, is engrossed with the task of comparing and analyzing documents, checks, codes and ciphers. This particular group finds incessant applications of the simple magnifier and microscope and also the opacimeter for paper comparisons. The search for fluorescent invisible writing using ultraviolet light and the use of ultraviolet and infrared photography for the restoration of secret and obliterated writing, are parts of their extensive field.

By this time the absence of references to particular cases and examples may be becoming quite obvious but it must be realized that because of the nature of the crimes being considered, it is not advisable to be specific lest the method and manner of scientific crime detection be generally revealed and its effectiveness stunted. It is hoped that this article has served to illustrate in some small measure the type of work that is being done by the Technical Laboratory of the FBI especially with regard to optics, not overlooking, however, many other fields of endeavor which are utilized therein. It may be of interest to you to know that during the month of September, 1941, 1,548 more scientific examinations were performed than in the same period of the previous year. This figure indicates an increase of 282% in the number of examinations made.

It was in 1932 that Mr. Hoover, as part of his long range program for developing the efficacy of the FBI, initiated the Crime Detection Laboratory. At that time there was considerable skepticism among some police officials as to the practical value of applying laboratory methods to criminal investigations. In 1937 determined to afford police investigators of the Nation the best staffed and best equipped laboratory possible the Director sent Mr. E. P. Coffey, who is presently in charge of the Laboratory, to Europe where he studied the various scientific police facilities of foreign nations. He reported back that American equipment and scientific personnel were equal to or superior to those in the great criminological centers of Europe.

Today the FBI's Laboratory staff numbers sixty-five scientists and its equipment is the best in the world for the purposes used. Over 2,000 analyses are made each month and its technical services are available without cost to the police of the Nation.

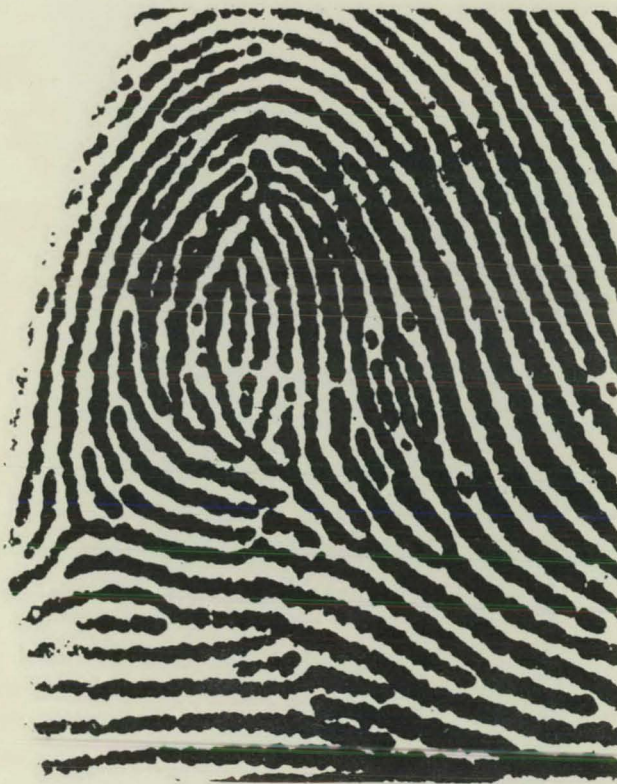




### A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

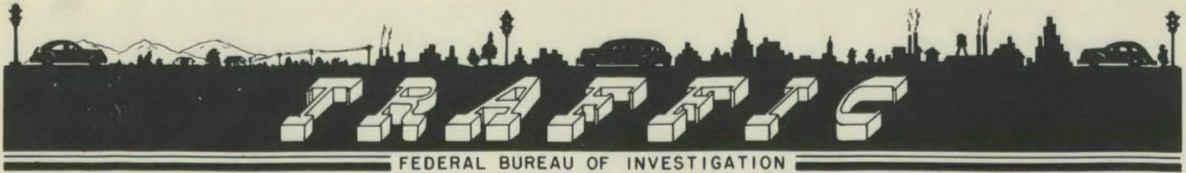
The questionable pattern for consideration this month is a most unusual and deceptive type. To any but the most observant, the pattern would appear at a glance to be a good loop.

However, when the course of each of the ridges that lie within the pattern area is studied more carefully, it will be found that there is no ridge in the entire impression which enters on the right side, recurves and touches or passes the imaginary line between delta and core. Since all loops must possess at least one ridge which touches or passes this imaginary line after recurving, and this pattern does not, then this pattern cannot be classified a loop.



In the Bureau's Technical files, this pattern would be classified as a tented arch. In it are combined two of the tented arch types, the upthrust type and that which possesses two of the essential characteristics of the loop, delta and ridge count, but lacking the third, a recurve. A reference search, however, would be conducted as a loop.





## **CURBING SPEED VIA THE STOP WATCH\***

by  
**E. T. Weatherly**  
**Chief of Police**  
**Cincinnati, Ohio.**

The hazards created by reckless and unwarranted speed are rapidly being overcome in Cincinnati. Traffic is moving more slowly and motorists are manifesting an interest in the speed laws which was not apparent a short time ago. The reason for this is the new system of checking speed which the Cincinnati police adopted March 16, after studying its use in Kansas City, and with which excellent results have since been achieved.

The system is relatively simple and employs the use of a stop watch with a ten second face for timing vehicles through certain measured and marked zones on the highway. These zones are 113 feet long and are conspicuously marked by two white lines across the street. They are established, usually, at intersections and are, for the sake of terminology, referred to simply as "speed check zones."

Patrolmen are assigned in pairs to work at these zones. One officer is equipped with a stop watch, and the other is there with a motorcycle, or in wet weather with a speed car, for the purpose of going after and bringing back the violator after he has been clocked. The actual timing is done by the simple procedure of starting the watch when a vehicle crosses the first white line and stopping it when it crosses the second white line. The checking officer notes the time, refers to the speed table and knows in an instant the speed at which the vehicle was traveling. If it is excessive, he signals to his partner who immediately pursues, apprehends the violator and returns him to the zone to be cited to court.

Speed for these zones is calculated on the basis of 110 feet apart instead of 113 feet. This allows for possible error on the part of the officer and gives the speeder the benefit of three feet on every check. At a

\*This article was reprinted from a recent issue of the "Police Chiefs' News Letter," with the permission of and through the courtesy of Mr. E. T. Weatherly, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio, the author, and Mr. Edward J. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.



speed of 75 MPH, only one second is required to traverse the zone. The speed table furnished the officer is calibrated in speeds ranging from 20 to 75 MPH. It is at no time necessary for the officer to compute the speed at the time of the arrest, although this can easily be done by dividing the time (in seconds) into 75 which gives the actual speed.

The practice of bringing the violator back to the zone where he has been clocked is not necessary but is of educational value. Scarcely one violator in twenty finds fault with the system once he has seen it work and tested its accuracy. Approximately 95 per cent of the speeders arrested by means of the stop watch plead guilty when arraigned in traffic court.

Prior to setting up this system of checking speeds, the police department carried on a campaign to sell the idea to judges and prosecutors of the municipal court, members of the various safety councils, and the citizens through the newspapers. All were invited to come out and watch the police work. The plan went over, and today, despite the fact that speed arrests have almost trebled, the public is sold on the stop watch method of checking speeders. Ten fewer people have been killed in Cincinnati in the last few months over last year's record, and there have been 38 fewer injuries for the same period. These figures, while not at first impressive, are especially significant when one remembers that the national accident fatality rate is up 16 per cent.

The Cincinnati police like the method too. They are no longer required to risk their lives in continual pacing of speeders and there is, consequently a better feeling between police and public.

Finally, would-be violators do not drive with their eyes on the rear vision mirror as they used to. They are now worried about the speed check zones and intersections in front of them. If we can keep them in this state of mind, I don't see how we can fail in our efforts to cut down on accidents, for as long as a person has his attention in front of him where it belongs, he is not going to have an accident.

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#### SOME INTERESTING ITEMS FROM "ACCIDENT FACTS"

The 1941 edition of "Accident Facts" published by the National Safety Council shows that for the calendar year 1940 the Nation's motor vehicle death rate on a travel basis rose one per cent -- the first increase in six years. Traffic deaths amounted to 34,500 and persons injured totaled 1,200,000. Motor vehicle accidents last year cost \$1,600,000,000. Although the 12,500 pedestrians killed last year accounted for almost two-fifths of the total traffic fatalities the increase in traffic deaths was due primarily to the increase in fatal collisions between motor vehicles, with railroad trains, and with fixed objects.



Rural traffic deaths, amounting to 21,000 in 1940, were up seven per cent over 1939, while the 13,500 deaths resulting from accidents in cities and towns showed a five per cent increase. The difference in the urban and rural fatal accident trends is attributed to a greater rate of increase in rural traffic on one hand and the adoption of more effective accident control measures in cities on the other.

"Accident Facts" points out that it is difficult to state definitely how many accidents are due to a particular cause, since most involve a combination of several causes. However, the National Safety Council does summarize some of the most important contributing causes of traffic deaths according to the reports of State traffic authorities which show two contributing factors per accident, on an average.

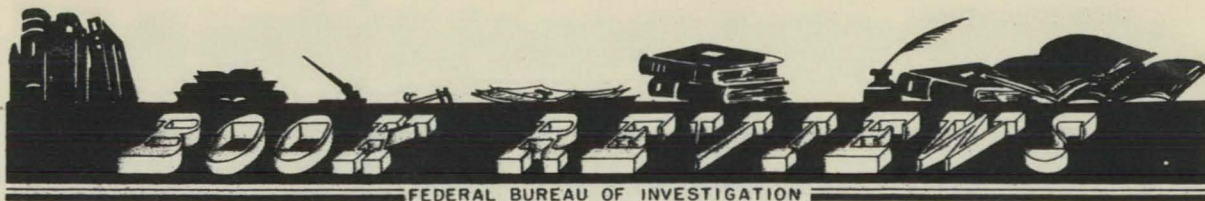
Unsafe speed, the most frequently reported violation in traffic accidents, was reported in one out of three fatalities. Other unsafe driving acts such as violations of right of way and driving on the wrong side of the road were reported in one out of every two fatal traffic deaths. Including speed and other violations, the summaries show driving faults in two-thirds of the fatal accidents.

Drivers are not entirely to blame for all traffic deaths, for the summaries indicate that two out of every three pedestrians killed by motor vehicles either violated a traffic law or acted in an obviously unsafe manner.

The accident reports show that in at least one-fifth of the fatal accidents the driver or the pedestrian had been drinking. Special research studies on a small scale indicate that this statement is conservative; that the percentage is probably understated.

Persons under 14 and over 65 years of age are most frequently the victims in traffic fatalities. The figures for 1940 show that the death rate for children from 5 to 14 years of age increased ten per cent. However, since 1922 traffic deaths in this age group have declined twenty per cent -- the only age group to show a reduction over this period. Traffic deaths of children less than 5 years of age decreased three per cent during 1940 but still show a twenty-two per cent increase over the figure for 1922.





## FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION

"Firearms Identification" -- A new 33 page booklet prepared by the firearms experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

In view of the numerous inquiries which have been forwarded to the FBI at various times by police officers relative to firearms identification, a booklet has now been prepared, which, it is felt, will be helpful to police and prosecuting officials on the subject of firearms identification. This booklet is the result of years of careful study on the part of the technical experts of the FBI Laboratory.

The value of firearms identification as a scientific aid in criminal investigations has become well established. While its wide-spread application to law enforcement is of recent origin, nevertheless prosecutors and courts have consistently expressed their confidence in the evidentiary value of testimony given by the experts of the FBI. Unless a law enforcement official has had specialized training in this particular field, it is only natural to expect questions to arise from time to time concerning various aspects of firearms identification. The marking and shipping of evidence is extremely important in any phase of law enforcement work, and particularly so in the case of bullets taken from a victim's body, empty cartridge shells found near the scene of a crime, and the firearms themselves. Therefore, this important phase of firearms identification work is discussed in detail in the FBI's new booklet.

It is, of course, difficult to anticipate the many questions which may arise, but in the event additional information other than that contained in this booklet is desired, the FBI will be only too glad to render any possible assistance to any law enforcement official.

This booklet is not unduly technical, but contains subjects which may be useful to the investigator in recovering and marking evidence at the scene of the crime, in preparing and forwarding evidence for Laboratory examination, and it discusses



various types of firearms examinations and examinations of firearms evidence made in the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In addition, there are facts contained in this booklet regarding the use of expert testimony on firearms examinations which may be useful to the prosecutor as well as the law enforcement official.

The recovery and marking of evidence at a crime scene is discussed in detail and it is very essential that every law enforcement officer recovering any evidence at the scene of a crime be able to later positively identify that evidence on the witness stand. Various methods of marking such evidence are furnished. The Federal Bureau of Investigation realizes the necessity of proving in court a continuous chain of custody of evidence and for this reason a detailed article has been devoted to the shipping of evidence in this booklet. Certainly it is important that the evidence be shipped in such a condition that it will reach the Laboratory in the same condition in which it was found at the scene of the crime, and what happens to it after it reaches the Laboratory is discussed in detail. The use of the comparison microscope, the firearms collection of the FBI, which is contained in its Laboratory, the various methods of magnification used in comparing evidence and specimen bullets, the National Unidentified Ammunition File and expert testimony are all treated separately for the benefit of the police officer and prosecuting official.

There has also been compiled and placed in this booklet a number of leading court decisions dealing with ballistics and firearms evidence for ready reference and assistance to law enforcement agencies. This list contains decisions from a good cross section of the entire country, and certainly these cases prove to the reader the various problems arising in cases where firearms identification is an important factor.

Appropriate photographs are scattered throughout the entire booklet which in themselves will render much assistance to police officers in preparing firearms evidence for shipment to the Technical Laboratory.

This booklet is restricted to law enforcement officers and prosecuting officials and can be obtained by directing a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. It is particularly desired that the law enforcement official requesting this booklet prepare his request on the letterhead stationery of the organization with which he is affiliated.

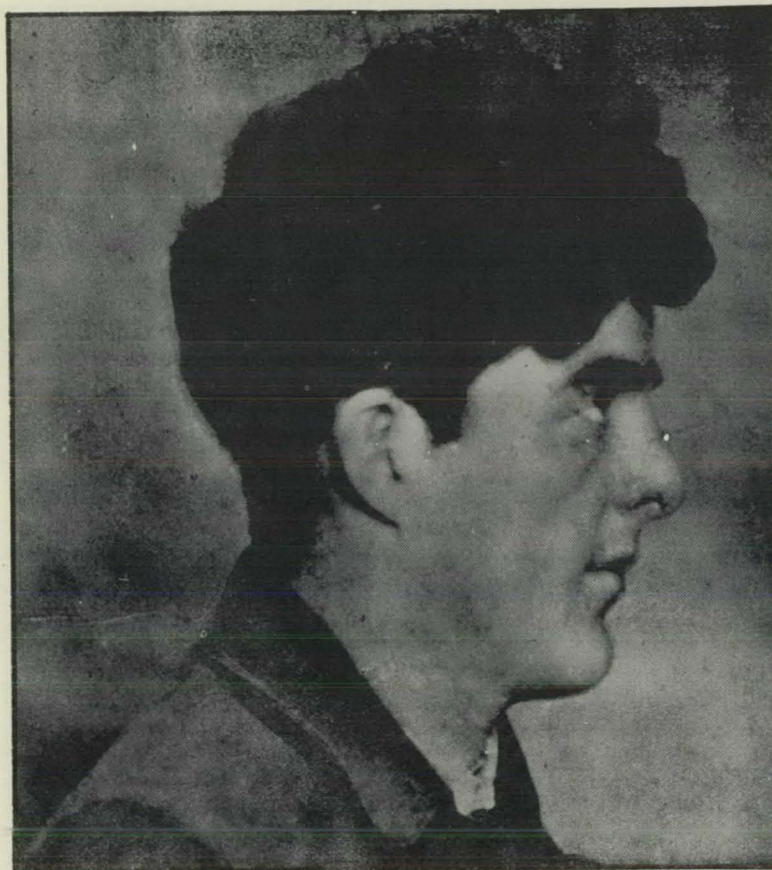




# **WANTED BY THE FBI**

**JOSEPH JOHN HOGAN, with aliases**

**ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER**



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 16, 17, 18, and 19.



**WANTED BY THE FBI**  
**Joseph John Hogan, with aliases**

If you recognize either the woman or the barn appearing in the photograph below, you may be able to furnish the FBI with information which will lead to the apprehension of Joseph John Hogan, an escaped Federal prisoner, who has been the subject of a continuous nation-wide investigation since his flight from the Federal Road Camp at Alderson, West Virginia, on June 14, 1927.



Photograph of Fugitive Hogan and an Unknown Woman  
Taken Sometime Prior to 1926. Place Unknown. Note  
"T" Model Ford in Background.

Hogan forwarded this photograph, which is dated May 21, 1926, to his mother while he was on one of his numerous rambles throughout the country and stated he had spent several months at the "ranch" where it was taken. In view of information which has been received that Hogan is now married and living quietly, and that his wife is from one of the Western States, it is believed that by identifying the locality of this photograph some information can be developed regarding the background and whereabouts of the subject's wife, which may lead to his location. It has been determined that this photograph was developed by a firm in Havre, Montana, but to date it has not been revealed by investigation that it was actually taken in the neighborhood of that city.

Hogan, one of the most elusive subjects ever sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been the object of a search which has extended from the State of Georgia to the State of New York, from the



Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast, from California to Alaska, and into the Dominion of Canada.

Hogan was born at Glens Falls, New York, on September 13, 1905, to parents in modest financial circumstances and attended St. Mary's Grammar School there until the fourth grade, when he began running away from home. Thereafter he was a constant source of worry to his relatives, became involved in much mischief and continued to leave home frequently.

When he was twenty-one years of age, on December 2, 1926, Hogan first committed a crime within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was arrested, along with Joseph Thompson, Jr., at Natchitoches, Louisiana, for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Both Hogan and Thompson were sentenced to serve three years in a Federal Penitentiary. They were received at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on December 19, 1926, and were subsequently transferred to the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville, West Virginia, at which time they were transferred to the Alderson, West Virginia, Road Gang. Thompson escaped from this prison camp on May 1, 1927, and Hogan escaped from camp on June 14, 1927. Thompson was recaptured and returned to the Atlanta Penitentiary where he served the remainder of his time. After Hogan's escape he and Thompson visited Hogan's home together at Glens Falls, New York, for approximately two weeks and thereafter obtained employment with the Erie Railroad at Hornell, New York, where Hogan is alleged to have been employed from July, 1927, until 1929.

On July 23, 1929, Hogan posted a letter at Detroit, Michigan, in which he stated he had recently arrived in Detroit from Flint, Michigan, where he was employed by the Buick Motor Sales Company and that he was leaving Detroit soon to accept another job. Investigation in Detroit reflected he was employed in 1926 by the Britt Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Michigan, during which time he resided in a hotel in that city. It has not been possible to locate a record of Hogan's employment under his true name or known aliases at any of the motor car companies in Flint, Michigan, or in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, where he is alleged to have been employed about 1929.

Hogan has been identified as being identical with "Joe" Hogan, who was in Cleveland, Ohio, during 1938, and is believed to have lived in the neighborhood of 9305 Madison Avenue while in this city. Other information has been received from time to time indicating that Hogan may be living quietly in some large Midwestern city at the present time.

However, Hogan is believed to have been in the State of Montana during 1933 and is reputed to have been using the name of Joe Tucker, and to have been living near Shelby, Montana, during the fall of that year. Prior to his conviction during May, 1926, he is known to have been employed by one Martin O'Neil on a sheep ranch near Havre, Montana. He is also believed to have been employed on a sheep ranch in North Dakota during that same year.



During 1933 Hogan was arrested by the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department as Clyde Robinson, on a vagrancy charge, at which time he gave a fictitious New York State home address.

During 1936, a report was received that Hogan was employed by the Juneau Welding Company, Juneau, Alaska. While this information appears significant in view of the fact he is known to be a welder, investigation in Alaska, to date, has failed to establish that the subject has been at this place. Hogan is known to have corresponded with Cecil R. Henderson, 3967 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, California, and it is also possible that he may be in contact with Joseph Thompson, Jr., with whom he fled after his escape. Thompson was last known to have been living at San Antonio, Texas, where he is known to the San Antonio Police Department as Thomas Shannon.

The following is a description of Hogan, the subject of FBI Identification Order No. 1014-A:

Name	Joseph John Hogan, with aliases: Joseph Francis, John Hogan, Joseph Hogan, James Smith, Joe Smith, Joe Tucker, Clyde Robinson
Age	36 years (born September 13, 1905, at Glens Falls, New York)
Height	5 feet, 7 inches
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Light
Occupation	Electric welder, laborer, farm hand and factory worker
FBI Number	96930
Relatives	Helen Heath, sister, 16 Birch Avenue, Glens Falls, New York Elizabeth Parsons, sister, Ballston Lake, New York William Hogan, brother, Queensbury Avenue, Glens Falls, New York
Fingerprint Classification	10 1 Ta Ref: Ra Ref: Ra 1 Uata Uata U3a

#### CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Joseph Hogan, Shreveport, Louisiana, Police Department, #4470, arrested Police Department, Natchitoches, Louisiana, December 2, 1926; charge National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; delivered to United States Marshal.



As Joseph Hogan, received Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, Louisiana, December 10, 1926, held for Federal Grand Jury; sentenced at Lake Charles, Louisiana, to three years, United States Penitentiary.

As Joseph Hogan, #23785, received United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, December 19, 1926; crime, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; transferred to West Virginia State Penitentiary, Moundsville, West Virginia, May 13, 1927; escaped from Road Camp, Alderson, West Virginia, June 14, 1927.

As Clyde Robinson, #R-217, arrested Police Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 16, 1933; charge, vagrancy; sentence, thirty days, House of Correction, July 17, 1933.

In the event any information is obtained concerning Joseph John Hogan, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be advised immediately, or that the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., be contacted.

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#### INTERESTING ITEM

A Wisconsin Sheriff forwarded to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI a fan-type windshield defroster with a small piece of brown wire attached and a long piece of brown wire. The sheriff reported that a number of articles had recently been stolen from automobiles on a used car lot and that the windshield defroster had been recovered in the home of a suspect.

The long piece of brown wire was removed by the sheriff from the automobile from which it was suspected that the windshield defroster in the possession of the subject had been stolen. On examination in the Technical Laboratory it was found that the breaks in the insulating material of the wire attached to the defroster and the wire removed from the automobile matched up perfectly under the microscope and the two pieces were positively identified as having been originally one piece. The subject had claimed that he had owned the defroster for several years, but the identification in the Technical Laboratory disproved his story.



# I N D E X -- 1 9 4 1

## ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN JANUARY, 1941, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1941

Below and on the following pages will be found the index for Volume 10 of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This index includes all articles which have appeared in this publication during the year 1941.

All items appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin during 1941 under the following main headings, "BOOK REVIEWS," "FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY," "IDENTIFICATION," "MISCELLANEOUS," "NATIONAL DEFENSE," "POLICE COMMUNICATIONS," "POLICE RECORDS," "POLICE TRAINING," "SCIENTIFIC AIDS," and "TRAFFIC," will be listed under their respective headings along with all other miscellaneous articles and items which have appeared in the Bulletin during the year under various headings, but which fall in that particular category for purposes of this index. The changes in police officer personnel listed each month under "POLICE PERSONALITIES" are not being recorded in this index as it is not felt any useful purpose could be served thereby.

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#### CALIFORNIA

Mr. Edward Reyes has been named Chief of Police at Isleton, California, succeeding Mr. S. Dorsey.

#### GEORGIA

Mr. L. D. Sandifer has been appointed Chief of Police at Broxton, Georgia.

#### KENTUCKY

Mr. A. B. Peed has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Mt. Olivet, Kentucky.

#### MICHIGAN

Mr. E. A. Setterlin has succeeded Mr. Erwin A. Baker as Chief of Police at Clarkston, Michigan.

#### MISSOURI

Mr. Leonard W. Browne is now Chief of Police at Maplewood, Missouri, succeeding the late Joseph E. Kavanaugh.

#### NEBRASKA

Mr. J. R. Hagood has succeeded as Chief of Police at Arcadia, Nebraska, Mr. Fred B. Stone.

Mr. Harry Nolde has been appointed Chief of Police of the Sutton, Nebraska, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Henry Haberman, Jr.

#### NEW JERSEY

Mr. Benjamin H. Zarr has been named Chief of Police at Verona, New Jersey.

#### NEW YORK

Mr. Joseph T. Kelly has been designated Chief of Police at Amityville, Long Island, New York, replacing Mr. John Schlossere.



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Mr. Alfred E. Dapson has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Oriskany Falls, New York, having succeeded Mr. Clinton C. Oliver.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. L. D. Cain is now Chief of Police at Albemarle, North Carolina.

## OHIO

Mr. Joseph B. Grogan has been appointed Chief of Police at Athens, Ohio.

## OKLAHOMA

Mr. A. D. Clevenger has replaced Mr. W. A. James as Chief of Police at Davenport, Oklahoma.

Mr. James Hudson has been named Chief of Police at Dawson, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. Andy Collins.

Mr. Lou Marak has replaced Mr. C. S. Sturdivan as Chief of Police at Meeker, Oklahoma.

## OREGON

Mr. Henry Owens has succeeded as Chief of Police at Clatskanie, Oregon, Mr. Stanford L. Miller.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Clayton M. Kulp has been named Acting Chief of Police at Hatfield, Pennsylvania, succeeding Mr. H. N. Evangelist.

## WASHINGTON

Mr. Charles W. Shookley is presently Chief of Police at Dayton, Washington, succeeding Mr. Herschel S. Bauman.

Mr. W. B. Ground has been named Sheriff of Garfield County, Pomeroy, Washington, succeeding the late R. L. Gilliam.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Henry D. Parks has succeeded Mr. H. J. Oram as Chief of Police of the Lester, West Virginia, Police Department.



Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 4080	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatechio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Untreiner, R. J.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Drayton, S. J.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 2133	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel E. E.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Madigan, J. T.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Clegg, J. E.	Magnolia 7643	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	McGuire, J. J.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Stein, C. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Gleason, R. F.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

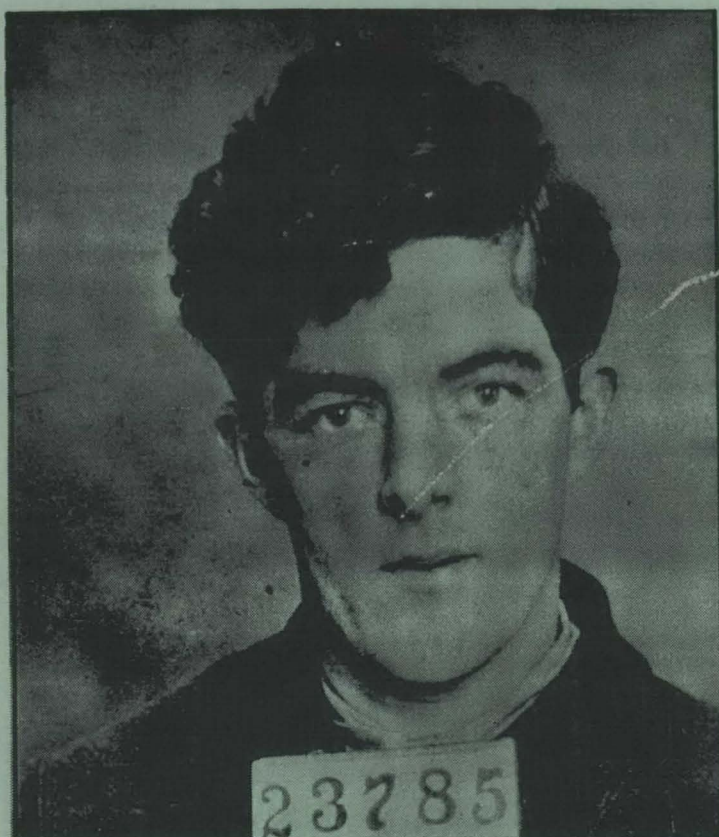
The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100  
NATIONAL 7117



**WANTED BY THE FBI . . . .**



**Joseph John Hogan**

**with aliases**

**Escaped Federal Prisoner**

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 16, 17, 18, and 19

